CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24, 1868. The canvass of Connecticut proceeds this week with increasing vivacity and energy. The two chief parties to it profess an equal confidence in a result favorable to the wishes of each, and, strange to say, with a good reason each for its profession. But the unusual character of the expression is reconcilable with existing circumstances, and these are chicfly grouped about the various methods which the antagonistic parties are employing in their conduct of the canyass. Evidentily the Democratic managers have determined apon a concentration for effort upon the large centers of population and manufactures. The agricultural districts and country towns are simply supervised, not worked. The array of new speakers which paraded in New-Hampshire is dismissed from Connecticut, and I believe that were the Republigans to withdraw their speaking corps the Democrat's would be content to withdraw theirs. In fine, the anti-war party furnish ample proof that their hopes of success do not rest with the thinking intelligent, and permanent population of the State, but with the transient, ephemeral, and migratory classes. Among those their vigiliance is exciting and their discipline commanding great organized power. Probably no previous election has exhibited the same vigorous system of Democratic toetics, skillfully devised and applied to barty wants, as the election in April will have exhibited in the large cities of the State. It is enough to know that in all those places readily ascessible to New-York City influences and emissaries they will be most fully developed. The ways of Democracy with registry lists are inscrutable, to be sure. But, unfortunately, the effects of their tampering with them see not so invisible. They have great confidence in their revivifying powers, as well as in the translation of spirits into different bodies. And so, you must be prepared to hear how the Democratic decrors have resurrected many a man long since supposed, by his tomb-stone at least, to be dead, and reproduced him at the polls gaivanized with life by a Democratic vote; and how many an honest soul, believed by its relatives and friends long since to have departed for the happy lands of the West, has been imported thence, into the lumbering frame of some ignorant Democratic proscylite, armed, equipped, and rehaplized for the April election. These things will be attempted altogether in the cities where the sham Democracy intend to make their mojority. O ties are employing in their conduct of canyass. Evidently the Democratic managers have de-

siection, and, in truth, controlled it in favor of the Democracy. But the interval has demonstrated to their victims the hollowness of their promises, and now a wholesome reaction will replenish the Union ranks. And the summary is not, as in most similar instances, to be expressed in an assertion of general gain. The gain is, in every case, individualized, named, and counted. I have in my mind one town where 129 (otherwise Umon men) voted last year with the Democrats under their cight-hour professions, but who now declare thenselves to have been swindled, and that they will this year vote against them.

You may be assured, I think, that the country districts of the State will do all of their duty, and measure its total by a ligure far in advance of their former achievements at the poils. Their confidence in their ability to do this is very general, resolute, and cheerful. The many thoughtful and sagacious men with whom I have conversed do not hold a doubt on this point. Indeed, most of them expect success against all that the beliggerent peace men can apply of corruption or fraud.

Connecticut is awake to the significance of her action. The result in New-Hampshire inspired her people with the energy of emulation, and they are bending every effort to a grand Union victory in April. The fight on the other side is that of despart—intense, venomous Unparalleled efforts are made by their leaders to set their battle in array, knowing that if they do not swell their majorities in the cities their rule will have departed. Yet hese leaders are not without their difficulties. They have a few in the good old State, and the selevers in the Deans and the Bricks, are surling, and growling, and sometimes snapping at the bated phrases of anch gloved and dainty speakers as the Voorhies's and Hoffman's—in a word, the Democratic State Central Committee seem to have imported into their factics that disper of the Philadelphia Convention which treats of Hoffman's—in a word, the Democratic State Central Com-mittee seem to have imported into their tactics that shapter of the Philadelphia Convention which treats of padicots, and are evidently in quest of Raymond of The Temes to inform them of the most improved method of applying them to the human face divine. Well, if they too him he can inform them, that is if he has yet got rid at his own peculiar padlock.

THE CAMPAIGN AT ROCKVILLE. BOCKVILLE, Conn., March 23, 1868 I have just returned from a meeting of the roters of Rockville, held on the first, or as yet unoccupied door of the Leeds Company's new mills, and if that meeting is an indication of what the whole town of Vermeeting is an indication of what the whole town of Vernen may do (for Eochville is only a part of the town), the loyal people of New-York may rest assured that the result of the April election will demonstrate that the result of the April election will demonstrate that the result of the April election will demonstrate that the Nutmer State has not a greater. Whatever influences may have operated to excite a doubt as to whether Connectical would this Spring return to the fold of the Union people. New-Hampshire has destroyed them, and the mention of the Granite State arouses in the breasts of the patriotic masses here such an enthusiasm as may only have been surpassed by the way the news of a great victory for the Union was received during the Eobellon. In this castern part of the State speakers are almost a superfluity—the people are right already; yet, perhaps, it is well to let them see and hear the men who have passed through the bloody battles of the late war as also those who participated in the late bloodless struggle in New-Hampshire. These eastern counties are sure for the Union, and with enough ballots to spare to put to utter rout the cohorts of Rebellion, active or passive, in whatever part of the State they are to be found. Gens. Sickles and Gibson were advertised to speak at this place to-night. Extensive preparations were made to give the hero of Gettysburg a reception worthy his conduct during the Rebellion and subsequent to that period. In the morning men were dispatched to Hartford for material for a torchlight procession, and they returned in the afternoon bringing with them 250 "patent torches—warranted to burn all night when borne on the shoulders of loyal men," as a Rockvillite expressed it. The towns and villages about contributed their veterans of the war, and later in the day, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the roads, the manufacturers, business men, and will nearly the substance of the several mills, and the employes hurried to their several homes and prepared themselves to non may do (for Rockville is only a part of the town), the loyal people of New-York may rest assured that the rethe State Republican Executive Committee, reentered the phaeton, and were drawn behind the procession, the more enthusiastic citizens forming a sort of body-guard. In this order the procession moved to the meeting room, where a passage to the temporary platform was made for the speaker after considerable cibowing, and from which he addressed the throng spon the more important National issues connected with the prosent political struggle for Republican or Rebel supremacy. Every attention was given the General during the progress of his discourse, and at the ciose he was rewarded with a round of applainse. Before and after the address, the Rockville Glee Club sang some potriotic odes. The remarks of the Chairman, Mr. Joseph Beiden, were brief, pert, and pithy, and seemed to be well understood by the people. Proceedings over at the mill; the General's hand, said, "My eyes are sealed to the Stars and Stripes; but my ears are yet open to the music of the Union;" and the old soldier, (though young in years) speaks the sentiments of the people of Connectical in this section—they can listen to no other music than that of the Union. The Fennans, too, are awakening, in this State, to a realization as to who are their fros friends, as may be noted from the fact that Mr. Richard McCloud, the chief officer of the organization in the State, was to speak in Norwich this evening, in conjunction with Major Haggerty, a good soldier of the land of his birth and adoption. A Mr. Hamilton, identified with the Verlan Brotherhood in New-Haven, has organized an Irish Republicans from the English, and deare a Jewell of a man in the executive chair of Connecticent. All thongs indicate the auceess of the Republicans. Many marvel at the course pursued by the Democratic and the apprehension is that, as they hold comparatively few moetings, they propose to accomplish something by corrupting the voters by means of bribes on election day.

The canvass of the town of Vernon has not been completed. Thus far, however, 296 voters have been probed—

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THE FEELING IN NORWICH.

NORWICH, Conn., March 21, 1868. The meeting at Breed Hall, last night, in support of the Republican State and local tickets, was of the finest political and patriotic gatherings that has ever taken place in this city, and the presence of so many of the most esteemed citizens of Norwich warrants

in their power to make Connecticut stand side by side with, if not in advance of New-Hampenire, in adelity to the best interests of the country. Col. Alien Tinney presided, and inaugurated the proceedings by proposing dine cheers for Gov. Harriman, which were given with a genuine New-England fervor, and after some music by the 3d State Regiment band, the Governor was introduced, and again greeted by a repetition of the cheers. In the course of his address, Gov. Harriman developed what was meant by his New-Hampshire expression that he "asked no quarter, and had none to give" the manufacturers and defenders of rebellion. The course of the Democratic press and politicians during the war and since was filly characterized, and the Governor said that the Democrats of the North were lighting up the pathway of the Rebels as the Federalists of the Hartford Couvention stripe lighted blue lights to guide the British fleet to the shore; yet he believed that by the next sth of July the Southern States would be represented in Congress by loyal men. The Governor also held that every dellar of the national debt should be paid in accordance with the terms of its contraction, and closed a somewhat long but argumentative address by an invocation to the people to perform their whole duty to Connecticut and to the country at the approaching election. At the last April election Norwich was Democratic; at the Fall election the Republicans carried the city by 369 majority; this season, it is expected, the 369 majority will be increased to 560. Of the 150 persons who have been naturalized up to yesterday, and who propose to vote at the April election, So are regarded as sure for the Republicans, notwithstanding the Democratic boast that the whole 150 will cast their ballots against the ticket headed by Marshall Jewell for Governor, and in favor of the one led by James E. English, who is sustained by every Copperhead in the State. Gov. Harriman was serenaded at the Wauregan House yesterday evening, where he is stopping, and, in deferenc

THE CAMPAIGN IN WATERBURY.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 22, 1868. A very enthusiastic meeting of Republicans, with a fair sprinkling of heretics, was held here last night, in Way's Hall. Owing to the severity of the storm, which had left the railroad tracks covered with snow, thereby delaying the trains, some of the speakers that had been expected failed to come, and the burden of entertaining the large audience devolved upon Gen. W. H. Gibson of Obio, formerly of the Army of the Cumberland. He is a very earnest speaker of the Western type—simple in style; somewhat discursive, as a sump-speaker must be to please a mixed auditory, yet strong in argument and a capital story-teller. A proof of the appreciation which rewarded his effort last night lies in the fact that during a two hours' speech, which was frequently applianded, to the imminent risk of shaking the rather rickety building to pieces, not a man left the room. The Republicans here are preparing to build a monstrous wigwam capable of scating several hundred people—a labor that may be successfully completed in a few days. Gen. Harriman speaks at Stamford to-morrow night, after which he proposes to visit at lenst one town a day until there shall be no further call for his services during the campaign. land. He is a very earnest speaker of the Western

for his services during the campaign.

Throughout this section of the State the Republicans are working hard, and are very sanguine that the result of the coming election will be eminently satisfactory. They think that in Waterbury the Democratic majority, which, at the last election, was 315, will, at the next, be reduced almost 20 per cent. The result in New-Haven County will doubtless show a Republican gain. THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

From Our Special Correspondent, NORWICH, March 23, 1868.

The want in Connecticut is organization. This is conceded. But the Republicans are working. Attached is a canvass in four towns in the VIIIth Senato-

North Stonington 234 188 Franklin...... Norwich, 369 Republican majority.

UNION MEN, GO HOME. The Hartford Courant urges every Connecticut voter now absent from the State to be sure to come home and vote. It says:

home and vote. It says:

We must have at home every Republican who has a right to vote. Hundreds of Republican votes are lost every year by absence from the State. Let it not be so at the coming election. Attend to the work of summoning home the Republican voters out of the State, at once. See to it in every town that absent voters, West or South, or wherever they are, are notified this week of the importance of this election, and that they so arrange their business as to be at their homes on the first Monday in April, to vote for Jewell and indorse the nomination of Grant and Buckingham.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The Right of Suffrage in Connecticut is thus

explained by The Hartford Courant: explained by the Harlora Couract:

All persons, in order to vote, must be registered according to law. The last day is Wednesday preceding election. Any person who has ever been made an elector in this State, is entitled to be registered upon producing a certificate from the town where he was made, and showcertificate from the town where he was made, and showing that he has resided in the town where he offers to yote four months preceding the day of election. To be an elector requires one were residence in the State and six mouths in the town. The applicant must be a citizen of tood moral character, and be able to read any articles of the constitution or of the statutes of this State. The only exception to the rule requiring persons to be registered on Wednesday preceding the election, is where the persons, qualifications mature between Wednesday and the day of the election; and in that case, the person must be registered on Wednesday as an intended applicant, otherwise the Board cannot admit him on election day, the subject of the statutes of the statutes of the statutes of the State. The persons, qualifications mature between Wednesday and the day of the election; and in that case, the person must be registered on Wednesday as an intended applicant, otherwise the Board cannot admit him on election day, and the progress of Sergt. Bates has been made the occasion for demonstrations by the Secesh element of simulated enthusiasm over the national flag. The whole affair is a very cheap trick. six mouths in the loven. The applicant must be a citizen of good moral character, and be able to read any articles of the constitution or of the statutes of this state. The only exception to the rule requiring persons to be registered on Wednesday preceding the election, is where the persons, qualifications mature between Wednesday and the day of the election; and in that case, the person must be registered on Wednesday as an intended applicant, otherwise the Board cannot admit him on election day. A law was passed last session, which provides that names omitted from the list by "mistake, inadvertance, fraud, or clerical error," might be put on by the Board on election day. But voters cannot be abuilted on election day, either upon certificate or upon oath, and names can only be put on the list where they nave been omitted therefrom, as above.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The vote for Supervisor in the town of Haverstraw, N. Y., was: Republican, 288; Democratic, 440. The Democracy of Oregon have nominated J. Smith for Congress, and recommended Mr. Pendleton for the Presidency.

The Manchester (Iowa) Union, Hammonton (N. J.) Republican and Woodbury (N. J.) Constitutionhave declared for the Grant and Colfax ticket.

The Lake City (Fla.) Press expresses the opinon that the Hon. John Joseph Williams of Leon County will be the Conservative candidate for Governor of that

The Republican county meetings of Montgomery and Boone Counties, Illinois, have unani resolved in favor of Grant and Colfax as the Republican

Col. Dan Morrison has been mentioned as a probable Democratic condidate for Governor in Illinois. The Republican candidates for the office almost defy

The Hon. William Claffin declines to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. The Western portion of the State urges the nomination of Henry L.

Richmond papers are still not satisfied with registration in that city, and charge fraud upon the Radicals. They would not be satisfied with anything short of

the expulsion of colored voters altogether. The Hon. William M. Converse of Connecticut, a member of the Democratic National Committee, has announced his purpose to vote for Gen. Grant for President.

The Burlington (Vt.) Times thinks that either Wm. Pitt Fessenden or Hannibal Hamiin would be ac ceptable for Vice-President above all others yet named; and of these it would prefer Mr. Fessenden.

Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, whose name has been freely used of late in connection with the candidacy for Congress in the VIIth District of that State, says that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for Congress or any other office while holding the office of Governor.

The notorious Hartford Postmaster Cleveland losed a speech, introducing Senator Doolittle in his town, the following striking manner: "So sure as the sun goes down on the first Monday in April, Connecticut will have a heavy responsibility to meet, and she will meet it

Harrison Reed who has been nominated for overnor of Florida by the Republican State Convention, was formerly connected with The Madison (Wis.) State Journal; and William H. Gleason nominated for Lieutenent-Governer, was also formerly a resident of Wisconsin, and Democratic in politics.

Republican town officers have been chosen in he following towns in Maine: Dexter, Dover, China, Somerville, Mount Vernon, Wayne, Westbrook, Palermo, Eddington, Hampden, Brewer, Holden, Oldtown, Levant, Schee, Bradford, Corinth, Foxcroft, Binehill, Sedgewick, Franklin, Brownville, Bucksport, and Dedham. A large majority of the towns in Waldo County have chosen Re

publican municipal officers by handsome majorities. A Columbus dispatch gives the essential features of a bill to gerrymander the 1st, 1Id, and 1IId Congressional Districts of Obio, for the purpose of making a district for Vallandigham. It intends to add about 600 Democratic majority to the Ist, and 1,200 Republican to the conclusion of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, Col. Allen Tenny, that the people are sure for the Emon at the election on the 6th of next April. Many women were also in attendance. Enthusiastic as may be the people of Norwich in their devotion to Republican principles, and zealously as they may labor for the success of these principles, there is no doubt but the amount cement that Gov. Harriman of New-Hampshire would address lie assemblage had something to do with the great throng present, and the spirit manifested, which spirit was, simply, that the voters of this section of the State will do all

thrown him off, and after the Democrats in the Legislature rejected him because of his general infamy.

A writer in The Alton Telegraph says that, in the Vth Illinois District, Gen. J. H. Howe will be a strong candidate for Representative in Congress. Gen. Howe has been with the Republicans from the first, and being has been with the Republicans from the first, and being an able lawyer, was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, in 1859 or '60, by a large majority. Being loyal, and true as steel, when the war was forced upon as, Judge Howe culisted in the 124th Illinois Volun-teers, and faced the army in the field. He was elected Lieut-Colonel, and for his gallantry and meritarious services in many a hard-fought, battle was promoted to Licut. Colonel, and for his gallantry and meritorious services in many a hard-fought battle was promoted to Colonel, and again to Brigadier-General. He commanded his regiment at the memorable siege of Vicksburg, and after three years' service with our armies he was, in August, 1865, mustered out.

The Democratic and Conservative members of Congress have selected the following as a Congress sional Executive Committee: Senators J. R. Doolittle and C. R. Buckalew; Congressmen S. J. Randall, L. W. Coss, James Humphrey, Wm. H. Barnum, and L. S. Trimble. Messrs. Jonah D. Hoover, Charles Mason, and Thos Ewing, jr., have been added as members from the District of Columbia. The Committee has organized by the selection of J. R. Doolittle as Chairman, S. J. Randall as Secretary, and Wm. H. Barnum as Treasurer. Their main purpose is the distribution of conservative speeches and documents upon the issues involved in the Presiden-

tial campaign. The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal makes the following statement in connection with Gov. Seymour's declension:

"We happen to know that there is on file in the State "We happen to know that there is on file in the State Department sworn evidence of Horatio Seymour's complicity with the Davis Rebeilion, for the reason that it became our duty while serving in an official capacity to prepare and transmit to the Government the evidence to which we refer. Mr. Seymour is probably aware that should be ever become a candidate for the Presidency, the sworn statements of reliable witnesses will convict him of having been, in the Fall of 1884, in confidential correspondence with Clement C. Clay and James P. Holcombe, then netling as Commissioners for the Southern States in Canada. It is a somewhat singular, but at the same time a significant fact, that the direct proof of Seymour's treasonable correspondence with the enemy has never been made known to the public."

The Meadrille (Penn.) Remulting the ast the following the state of the state of the contraction of the contraction of the state of the sta

The Meadville (Penn.) Republican has the folowing notice of a Republican candidate, Capt. Charles M. Hamilton, their candidate for Congress:

M. Hamilton, their candidate for Congress:

Capt. Hamilton is a sen of John Hamilton of Jersey Shore, Penn., and at the outbreak of the war enlisted as a private in the 9th Pennsylvanna Reserves. He participated in 16 battles, and was wounded three times. He was wounded and taken prisoner in 1862, and afterward was for a time in Libby Prison. In 1863 he was promoted to a lieutenantey in the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps. He was subsequently appointed Judge Advocate of a General Court-Martial, and also Pass Officer of the Military District of Washington. When the Dustrict was abolished, in 1864, he was again appointed Judge Advocate by Gen. Dent of Gen. Grant's staff. In 1865 he was assigned to dity in the Bureau of Refugees, under Gen. Howard, and was made Sub. Assistant Commissioner of the District of West Flerida, with the rank of Captain. He was mustered out of service in January last, after being in the army out of service in January last, after being in the arm; six years, and entered upon the practice of law in Florida

We have been shown a private letter from a distinguished politician in Texas, a prominent lawyer, and formerly a judge of the court, a native-born Southernor, from which we make an extract. It is evident that the genuine Union men of that or of the other Southern States realize that the hope of the South and the peace of the country depend upon the successful enforcement of the reconstruction measures of Congress. While admitting the prejudice against negroes voting, he s at a loss to understand why Union men should refrain from voting on that account. We copy the following:

from voting on that account. We copy the following:

It is now certain that we shall hold a Convention in Texas, under the reconstruction acts. But I am greatly disappointed that such a large proportion of the loyal men of the State should have remained away from the poils and not voted at all. It can only be accounted for by reason of the prejudice and nostility against negro suffrage. This prejudice is natural, but that Union men should permait it to keep them from the poils, is to be regretted. Certain it is that the loyal men of the South have no earthly chance of establishing State governments in loyal hands except by the aid of the freedings. Even with them the contest is a doubtful one, and will be utterly hopeless if the President prevails over Congress. What will be the condition of our country, if, after five years of bloody strife, resulting in the success of the Union, treason is at last left triumphant and in control of the South! But I can't think it possible that the people the South! But I can't think it possible that the people of the North and West will permit this. If they do, the war for the Union will have been feaght in vain, and we shall have another revolution very soon.

The Wisconsin State Journal gives the following exposure of the Bates Flag-March through the South:

The whole affair was arranged by some Copperhead politicians for a little cheap buncombe. Sergeant Bates for some time before the beginning of his "march," lived at Edgerton, a small village on the railroad about 2 miles east of this city. A citizen of Edgerton, who was it our office a few days ago, says the story that he laid a wager with another citizen of that place, that he could carry a United States flag through the Southern States. has no foundation. Bates is a young and worthless so of a fellow, and a violent Democrat. During the war h was a member of an artillery company stationed a Washington, but was never engaged in any battle, and say

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1868. We have been swinging listlessly round in a big eddy ever since Congress arrested contraction, but at last the ebb tide has fairly set in, and now we are drifting straight out to sea. Up to January we were heading toward resumption of specie payments and moving steadily toward it. Since then, till now, we have been heading nowhere. Unless Congress shall exhibit more intelligence and more moral courage than they have thus far shown evidence of possess ing on the financial question, we stand a fair chance of getting quite out sight of land within the next

twelve months. We have been, and in fact are now, pretty near to resumption; and if our legislators were resolute and intelligent to grasp the situation as they might grasp it, we would be out of our difficulties in six months. But they are letting slip their golden opportunity, and by so doing they are allowing things to run into a condition from which we can see no reasonable prospect of extrication within any definite period.

At this moment we are flush. The Treasury has had a large income and shows good balances. If it could be allowed to retain both, and be permitted to fund about one hundred millions of its interest bearing and plain legal tenders, it could, by the aid of a sufficient foreign credit (not difficult to secure) maintain its hold and control the situation, till it carried the country triumphantly through resumption. But unless it con maintain its reserves, it is going to lose its power to do any such thing. The specie in the Treasury is the only basis the country has for resumption. The banks won't keep any, white they can pay in legal tenders. They have got no coin and catch them buying it while they can bank at the expense of the Government, so innocently paying them three per cent interest on a large portion of their reserves.

Now see what Congress is doing. It is slicing down the revenues in all directions. It has gone so far already as to establish a positive prospective deficit, on the most liberal estimate of receipts. Just so far as these estimates fail, just so much more will be the deficit. The most experienced calculators believe we shall fall short of the revenue to meet our expenditures in the next fiscal year by forty or fifty millions. Where is this going to leave us a year from the coming Spring? Why, with one-half our present specie reserve dissipated, and with no diminution whatever of our volume of paper money-mdeed we shall be lucky if it is not increased. If this prospect be realized, and there seems to be no doubt it will be, is it not plain that our ability to resume specie payments will gradually decline from this hour, and not be anything like as great a year hence as it is now? Are we not, then, drifting straight out to sea, with a prespect of being entirely out of sight of land within one or two years! If Congress will not even consent to hold on to its present position of strength, but deliberately relinquishes its resources and position because it is more agreeable not to pay than it is to pay, does anybody suppose that a year hence, in the hurry of a short session, and the agita-

within that period, what then will be the state of the Treasury balances, and what will be the prospect of resumption? There will be just as much paper money afloat then as there is now, or more, and not an available specie dollar in the Treasury to redeem it with. In fact, by that time it is not at all unlikely we shall be buyers of coin to pay our interest.

This, we say, is the present prospect, taking the recent action of Congress in cutting off the resources of the Treasury as the basis of opinion. We do not think there is any statesmanship in the doctrine of Senator Conkling, that he is willing to face a deficit in order to stop lavish appropriations. If we were on a hard bottom this doctrine could be better tolerated-though, with a heavy national debt on our shoulders, it is only too probable that acting on it under any circumstances would create a greater evil than it would remedy. But, in view of its direct and pernicions influence on resumption, it is at this moment a most damaging rule of action.

Every dollar that we take out of the Treasury defers resumption. Every tax we remove by which we deplete it puts off the day of specie payments. Instead of this penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of sacrificing our revenues till we are sure not to have enough left to defray even the expenses of the Government, we ought to husband them faithfully and apply them energetically to extinguish those current obligations of the Government which are prolonging the period of its insolvency and its disgrace, hundering the revival of trade and prosperity, and postponing the approach of that period and those conditions upon which alone can be built any solid anticipations of either health or regularity in our finances.

But who proposes anything of the sort in Congress? The friends of sound finance are a majority nowhere, not even in the Committee. The Demo crats lack principle and the Republicans lack pluck, and so the demoralization is general. Every weak body voted to change the policy of specie payments to one of indefinite suspension. Why? Chiefly because we are going to have a Presidential election. We admit, as cheerfully as anybody can, that every thing depends on carrying that election. If the Rebels and their Northern allies get possession of the Government, we know what that means. It is a road which leads into a quaginire. Anything is to be preferred to that. But we do not believe the Republicans gain anything by a proposition to take a longer road, landing at last in the same slough. We see neither sense nor good policy in trading away the strong position of the Treasury for the vaguest sort of political advantages. There will be other elections to come after 1868. The responsibilities of sound legislation cannot be shirked. If Congress now adopts a policy for a temporary purpose which will not stand the test of time and experience-which we know this rash proceeding of inviting a large deficit will notit will incur, rather than escape, the most damaging political responsibilities. Before the Republicons in Congress finally abandon the only means and agencies they have for the control of the question of resumption, we beg to suggest that they should inquire into the manner in which they propose to treat the financial question in case they are, by the coming elections, left in control of the Government? We should suppose they must see by this time that the very first step toward escaping from the embarrassment with which the whole subject is environed is resumption. It is the only method for abating the burden of the loan, and for settling the vexed and threatening question of taxation. Under such circumstances can a greater folly be perpetrated than to lose control of this result for two or three years to come?

THE OPENINGS YESTERDAY.

"The windows blushed with fresh bouquets, Cut with the May-dex on the Figs. The walks were gay as bridal bowers With ranks of many petaled maids,"

And milliners held their gay but to them faiguing carnival.

The principal milliners' rooms were crowded with ladies, as they were with bonnets, and the crush all the afternoon was equal to the crowd on the stairs when the German is at its hight at a fashionable party. Attendants were kept busy from 6 in the morning till gaslight. More than one lady at the bonnet stands of different houses complained that the rush had left her no time to think of cat. ing since morning. But the worn, pale faces kept smiling and the jests flew merrily, as though good humor held the day.

In one prominent store several novel ways of treating material were seen on the stands, which were crowded with French importations. A white crape laid in rucheat side; a steel gray silk for second hat, had bands of steel and jet, flaming poppies and gray wheat. A violet hat was crossed with silk and crape in the narrowest alter-nate folds; fancy straw hats had centers across the crown filled with alk in regular plaits. Narrow straw ties to fall under the chignon, lace barbes of rich acan thus pattern, filled in with colored floss embroidery and edged in with straw.

The cartons of Parisian flowers contained hues and groupings that revealed the glories of field and pasture. Bunches of small deep tinted wood violets, quite different from the large English ones, so familiar for seasons lay upon wreaths of willow catkins and June grass in m, with feathery stamens hanging on them; crape wheat, bearded with amber crinoline, white crape Mar guerites set in violet clusters, diadems of white lilac with drooping ends, delicate coronets of straw, studded and fastened with sprays of red prickly berries, yellow roses in crape, with great red hips on the falling foliage; gilt thistle heads, with marabout down, silvery garlands of leaves set with deep red carnations; coronet and garands of feathery asters, handsful of plumy ground cedar, a favorite decoration with Parisian modistes, suiting admirably the light Metternich green in vogue. A certain novelty, is a flat circular wreath of lilies of the valley fringed with dew-drops, intended to surround the puffed center of a tulie hat, with coronet for the face, having long crystal ends to loop about the hair.

A black straw hat, or rather cap, with steel-edged visor, covered by loops of maize-colored ribbon, was intensely Parisian in taste, with the black lace scarf held behind by cache-peigne of ribbon loops, which formed the only ornamentation. The contour and set of this jaunty hat will render it a favorite among the lades.

The dresses were in rich and singularly subdued style. A carriage dress of refined and ornamental taste was of pearl gray gros grain, robe ronde, bordered with scolloped flounce bound with violets, headed by triple folds, half of gray and half of violet, held by fan-shaped bows of silk bound in color. The upper skirt fell to the flounce, the Mecklin lace with which it is bordered drooping over the leading of the border, except where it is looped at the side by a half rosette of silk. This over-dress is open in front and rounded; the violet and gray folds which head the lace continue to the belt, which fastens by a fan bow, the ends at the back of the silk laid in plaits, falling from. and each finished by, a shell-shaped semi-rosette. The waist is trimmed with folds to imitate a bertha; the sleeves, a loose coat shape, have three folds on the cuff, with half rosette. A fall of lace hanging from the outside seam of the ornament, the sashes are finished with Meckhn.

All description of the bonnets must be deferred, but ome particularly graceful round hats will be mentioned, and space demands brevity in their outline. White straw, Gipsey shape; brim deuted over forehead, chignon, and ears; edge trimmed with exquisite straw gimp over green silk binding; crown circled with field flowers; strings of the same gimp over narrow green ribbon.

White straw, turban-turned rim; trimmed at front and left side with loops of white satin ribbon, with red rosebud and straw leaves; bow and long streamers behind of inch-wide satin ribbon.

Black straw, turned rim; pointed black dotted lace vuil, edged in narrow straw loops; strings of narrow black ribbon striped with straw color; loops of same ribbon at front and left side; right side, straw-colored wheat and

Pearl-colored straw, gipsy shape; brim puffed satin same color, strings one inch satiu ribbon; spray pink rose and green leaves at side; front filled small-sized wheat same color, fastened with steel ornament. White straw, low crown; extreme edge bound, and rim lined with black velvet; narrow, long, dotted lace vail, edged with black thread lace, drawn over grown, fastened at back with steel ornament, and falling over chiguon; side trimmed with rose spray. Louis XIV, white straw, turned rim, edged with beautiful straw gimp over green silk; crown covered with long vail of dotted green talle. edged with blonde same color; left side draped with ostrich plume. Dove-colored straw, turned rim turban; willow plume same color half concealing delicate sprays of coral; flat bean of pearl-colored satin ribbon in front, with steel ornament; long, narrow satin strings. White straw, Louis IV. peaked crown, turned-up rim at sides; edge bound with white satin; left side long, white willow plume; front flat white satin ribbon bow, decorated with

gilt and steel spray. A beautiful French poplin of a pure mauve color, lus-

trous as silk, was bordered by two narrow fluted flounces, one six inches above the other, simulating two skirts; the over-dress hal ffitting, plain at the edge, with skirt square in front, looped at the side by a pyramid of leafshaped ornaments, which trim the neck in a wreath, and form a pyramid in the back, the base ending in a large double bow, with ends finished by netted fringes. A tie at the neck in front of poplin, with fringed ends, was a novel idea. The open fronts of the overdress were edged with a bias band corded. An imported jacket of satiny, lustrous, corded silk, was trimmed with bias band, and small fringed tabs on the edge, also forming a siender spire up the back, and bordered, the fronts inside the

bias fold.

Several variations of polonaise were shown in the pat tern department-one with vandyked skirt, belt and sash, fringed at edge, each seam outlined by vandyked silk applications; a second, with rolling collar and reversopen on the side scams, the corners turned back, sleeve without cuff. These are worn with fichu and sash if desired, with dressy effect. A bertha edged with ruching, open on the shoulder, sloping to the waist behind, ending in sash, was a pretty idea, and will be especially popular. Louis XVI. morning wrapper, in light blue, with

pointed hood on the back and pointed braid bertha in front, was admired; and so was a walking dress in two shades of stone color, according to the popular fancy, looped at the side, plaited on the hips, but plain front and back, sash behind on each side, and peckets front, trimmed to look like the ends of a sash falling from the

Among the bonnets was noted a gray braid hat dotted with steel front, bordered with resette and wreath of straw, fall of gray crape behind, headed by full quilling of blonde with loops of gray satin; face wreath of bar berry clusters and downy leaves twisted among quilled gray blonde. Strings of inch folds bias satin edged on both sides with blonde crossed with spray of red berries and leaves, lively as if just plucked from the hedges.

Quillings of gray crape mixed with boutlions of green mailnes, trimmed another of these gray straws appropri-

ately. A lovely hat the new shade Empress blue crape, was the fanchon shape with low-rolled brim, laid shell like in folds from face to crown, which was formed of quillings of pinked crape, round a bow of two-inch ribbon with ong ends set on a scarf of malines which was twisted on the back edge with ribbon, falling in over strings, with narrow fringes at the end, fastened by a butterfly bow knot of ribbon and myosotis down on the breast. The front was crossed by sprays of myosotis, from the quillings of crown falling just over the coronet. The hat was me of those deep azures that blend with and brighten

Titianesque blondes, \$22. A confection of a hat was the smallest fanchon puff of arambier malines, with broad scarf edged with white blonde caught at the back and falling forward, the face simply but effectively set off by a bandeau of steel arrow drops and gilt. One of the most fashionable hats was a transparent one of black crinoline, fancy braids crossing the crown on narrow barbes of thread lace; barbes crossing the back with a steel pin, a bow of narrow black ribbon above the face, which was crossed by an adjusted bandeau of jet openwork, a bouquet of ground cedar, carlet, ground berries, tendril, and tiny white blossoms. A Metternich fanchon of unexceptionable taste was edged with a quilling of the same, and green silk cornflowers wreathed in puffs of malines over a puffed bandeau, thin strings, and small bow on top.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MANUFAC-TURING ESTABLISHMENTS-THE UTE INDIANS -REMINISCENCE OF A VISIT OF INDIANS TO BOSTON IN 1837-A NEW SYSTEM OF HORSE RAILROAD MANAGEMENT-THE MARRIAGE FUND ASSOCIATION.

From Our Special Correspondent

Bosron, March 25, 1868. The Hon. H. K. Oliver, who was appointed a deputy State constable, whose duty it was to see to the execution of the laws regulating the hours of labor for report showing that a revision of the said law is much needed. The law enacted last year forbade the employment of children under ten years of age in any manufaturing or mechanical establishment; required that all employed between the ages of ten and fifteen should attend school at least three months in the year, and that sixty hours per week should be the limit of working time for such. Statistically, the report is not of much value, as no law required manufacturers to make returns, and out of 337 inquiries sent out there were only 343 responses. ont of 267 inquiries sent out there were only 343 responses. Of 3,128 children returned only three are reported as less than ten years of age. Thirty establishments employ children ever sixty hours per week, and others range from thirty to sixty hours. The report takes high ground in favor of the American system, socially and educationally considered, and the ignorance, degredation, and misery which have been engendered in England by the systems prevalent there are aptly set forth by quotations from English authorities. The disposition of our employers seems to be, on the whole, favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the operatives, and Gen. Oliver notes with satisfaction the liberal principles prevalent at Lawrence and Lowell. While some agents are glad that the State has taken the matter in hand, there are others who think the Commonwealth has no right to interfere. One agent said he regarded his work people as he did his machinery, and another that ke used his mill-hands as he would his horse; but these are rather the exception than the rule—to the credit of the manufacturers' agents and the State be it said. The report recommends that the law be amended, to provide that no child under thirteen shall be employed, and, after that, be eligible to employment only upon condition of having a fair knowledge of reading, arithmetic, and geography; and furthermore, that the English system, which requires five days of 104 hours cach, and 74 on Saturday, making 60 hours in the week, should be adopted as a rule for all factory hands.

The Ute Indians, Gen. Kit Carson, Gov. Hunt, and the other genetiemen from Colorado had a hearty reception in this city last week, it being the first city in which the authorities tendered them a reception. They were shown all our institutions of a public character, and were highly delighted with the hospitalities extended them. Their visit called to mind most forcibly the visit of the Sacs and Foxes which has never been made public. They were brought to visit this and other cit Of 3,198 children returned only three are reported as less er been made public. They were brought to t this and other cities to show them the ent of the United States, its population, power, &c., gs of which they had a very faint idea. They received

extent of the United States, its population, power, &c., things of which they had a very faint idea. They received a decided ovation in Boston. The late emment statesman and scholar, Edward Everett, was the Governor of Massachusetts at that time, and he dehvered a speech in Fancini Hall, which was translated by interpreters. The Indians, who were quartered in Concert Hall, were feted and feasted, and on one occasion a large number of city officials, with their wives and friends, were gathered in Concert Hall to see the visitors. To contribute to the enjoyment of the latter a number of little girls were brought forward to dance for their gratification. The young misses entered into the spirit of the occasion with such zeat that the Indians became greatly excited. To the astonishment of everybody they jumped up and commenced dancing themselves. The people, though astonished, were delighted with the genuine Indian dance, but they were thunderstruck as the Indians forgetting in their excitement that they were not in their native forests), threw off their blankets, and finished their dance in the nut-brown dress (cuticle) which nature had given them. The ladies, however, stood it "manfully," and some few of them was lysing have field the story during n. The ladies, however, stood it "manfully," and e few of them now living have told the story during

some few of them now living have told the story during the past week with an inflatte relish.

A new system of horse trailroad management has been tried successfully here during the past 12 or 14 months. The President of the Middlesex Horse Ealfroad Company finding that the stock of the Company had gone down several degrees below par, and that the receipts were not what he thought they should be, conceived the idea of placing inspectors at some point along the route, where they could count the number of passengers in each car as it passed the point selected. The inspectors were accordingly amounted and stationed, but a collusion between they could count the number of passengers in each car as it passed the point selected. The inspectors were accordingly appointed and stationed, but a collusion between them and the conductors prevented any material increase in the receipts. A chief inspector was then appointed, whose duty it was to watch the other inspectors, and the latter, in turn, watched the conductors. Under this double system of espionage the receipts have increased, and the system of espionage the receipts have increased, and the system of open inspection rather than secret "spotting" is pronounced a success. The passengers, however, look upon the inspectors as an innovation, and as the latter stop a car to "count noses" many uncomplimentary remarks are made. The pay of the conductors, to insure honesty under this new system, has been reased to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per day for 16 hours labor. The system could hardly be worked successfully on long routes where "way fares" are numerons, as the conductors are required to tell the inspectors the number of way passengers they carry, as the latter do not see them.

The Marriage Fund Association is not very well supported, and a day or two since the membership was almost exclusively confined to those who started this linadvised scheme. In the rooms of the Association, to which the circulars direct inquiries for "further partienlars" is displayed a portrait of Horace Greeley, which seems to be the only substantial sign of philauthropy there is on the premises. Although the institution has been advertised in "100 country papers" it will doubtless be short-lived. Any indications of longevity or benefits necruing to society from this Association will be noted by

be short-lived. Any indications of longevity or benefits necruing to society from this Association will be noted by your correspondent.

CRICKET.

THE GAME IN AMERICA.

An English writer says of cricket that it is a game/philosophically considered, which is a standing panegyric on the English character; none but an orderly and sensible race of people would so amuse themselves. It is a game which calls into play most of the cardinal virtues. As with the Grecian games of old, the player who would excel must be sober and temperate. Patience, fortitude, self-denial, order, obedience, and good humor, with an unruffled temper, are indispensable. A game like this will both harmonize and humanize a people. It teaches a love of order, discipline, and fair play, for the pure honor and glory of victory. Games of some kind men must have, and it is the province of cricket to occur by the place of leas innoceat sports. Without sport you have no healthful exercise; hence it is that any out-door game is so much more advantageous than the class exercises of the gymnasium. Cricket forms in debasing habits; unlike other English aports, it is suited to the softer feoliogs of a refined age. Cricket, too, legs within the

reach of average powers. A good head will compensate for hands and hoels. It is no monopoly for a gifted few, nor are cricketers soon superannuated. It affords scope for a great diversity of talent—bowling, fielding, wicket-keeping, free hitting, safe and judicious play, and good generalship, are all points of the game, in one of which many a man has carned a good name, though inferior in the rest. There are good batsmen, too, and capital fielders, among near-sighted men, and hard hitters among weak and crippled ones; and, as to age, there are many men, very useful in Elevens, between 50 and 70 years old.

there are many new, very useful in Blevens, between 50 and 70 years old.

Cricket in this country flourished to quite an extent before the late war of the Rebellion, but since then the American element has been largely withdrawn from it, and hence it has declined in popularity. But the promise is that the coming season will inaugurate quite a revival, and should the All England Eleven again pay us a visit could be a cricked as the goal and which he are steed to be season. is that the coming season will imagurate quite a revival, and should the All England Eleven again pay us a visit quite a cricket excitement would undoubtedly be created. The time was when the local contests between the New-York and St. George Clubs and those of elevens of the United States and Canada used to attract spectators by the hundreds to the cricket grounds at Hoboken. The absence of these interesting trials of skill of late years has undoubtedly had a great tendency to depress the cricket market. In Philadelphia, the home of American cricket, a city which at one time had its hundreds of cricket clubs, the war, in taking off so many of the young men, greatly retarded the progress of the game, and since them but five or six clubs have flournshed where previously five times as many were in existence. If native elevens could be trained up to defeat the elevens composed of English players, resident or imported, cricket would assuredly achieve a popularity in this country second only to that of our national game of ball. Its innate attractiveness would do this alone, but for the barriers interposed by national prejudice and the unwise policy which has hitherto placed the control of the game, in this city especially, in the hands of the "old boys" of cricket, the result being a sad lack of that spirit of energy, enterprise, and go-aheaditiveness which should long ere this have led to our having twenty or thirty clubs flourishing in our midst, instead of but one club organized on a successful and self-sustaining basis, with about two or three others barely going through each season as existing organizations.

This lack of energy and the existence of certain preju-

a successful and self-sustaining basis, with about two or three others barely going through each season as existing organizations.

This lack of energy and the existence of certain prejudices, however, are not the only barrier to the popularity of the game in this country, for it finds its chief-obstacle in the form of the delays unnecessarily incident to the game as hitherto played here, and also the custom of strengthening club elevens by drafts upon stronger clubs whereby that caprid du corps so necessary as an attractive element in contests between rival clubs, is sacrificed; and instead of an exciting trial of skill between the strongest players of two rival organizations, with all the spirit and life of the game shown in the play, we see instead a contest between picked elevens of half a dozen clubs, spiritless and tediously uninteresting. All these drawbacks to the popularity of the game in America show the need of a reform in cricket here, and we trust to see such reformation inaugurated this season as will greatly improve the status of the game here, and place it in its proper position as the most attractive game of ball in vogue to those skilled in ball playing.

The prospects for the season of 1863 are, as we said before, very promising, indeed, The St. George Club of this city, the very strongest cricket organization in the country, will, this Spring, permanently occupy their fine new grounds on Borgen Hill, and the purpose of the Club is to arrange several fine contests with the leading clubs not only of Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnat, but also of Canada. The New-York Club have reorganized under ravorable auspices, and they will probably occupy the old inclosed Cricket-field at Hoboken. The Manhattan Club will play on their grounds foot of Ninth-st., Hoboken, and the Willow Club of Brooklyn have again leased the Bedford Cricket Ground, and the Club will muster a strong eleven this year, and will play quite a number of one-day matches. The Satellite Club of Brooklyn will occupy their old quarte

one-day matches. The Sateline Club of Brown, who occupy their old quarters this season, to be known as the Mitual Ball Grounds. The clubs of Paterson, Newark, Jersey City. Orange, Essex County, Yonkers, &c., propose taking an active part in the campaign; and in Boston, Philadelphia, &c., quite a cricket revival is likely to characterize the season. Among the leading contests of the season will be those between the St. George Club of this city and the noted Young America Club of Philathis city and the noted Young America Club of Phila-leiphia, the inter being composed entirely of American clayers and also of players who belong to no other organ-zation except the club they play with.

THE COURTS.

THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND MATTER. The case of Hatch agt. the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and another, which had been removed to the United States Circuit Court, from the State Courts, and in which a motion to remand has been argued, the Court reserving its decision thereon, and in which affidavits and various papers have been read in support of the motion to dissolve the injunction granted in the State Courts, argument was commenced by coun-sel for defendants, to have such injunction dissolved. Counsel argued at great length in support of the right of cinidren in manufacturing establishments, has made a the Directors to issue the new stock, the issue of which is complained of by plaintiff. He said the ostensible ground of complaint was not the real ground, and that plaintiff's counsel had endeavored to raise issues foreign to the real issues. He de-fended the right of the Directors to issue the new stock of the consolidated companies, on the ground that such issue was greatly for the benefit of the road; that the road had been and was now in a very prosperous condition under the management of these Directors, notwithstanding it was hampered in its operations by the harrassing legislation initiated by the plaining in the various suits against the Directors. He said that, in view of all the facts in the case, the complaint was a nost singular one; that while it was a complaint was a most singular one; that while it was a complaint, alleging injury to the road by the Directors, it was apparent to every disinterested party cognizant of the facts and knowing what the interests of the road required, that, if plaintiffs succeeded, the stockholders would be the injured parties, the real benefit of plaintiff's acts and others not appropriate to present the stockholders. the injured parties, the real bonell of plaintiff's acts and success accruing to operators in stocks and others not having the interest of the road at heart, and some of whom were, doubtless, inimical to the true interests of the road. He said that the attempt to examine the Directors of the road previous to issue being joined was irregular, and was a "fishing" scheme; and the Directors, by the advice of counsel, were right, and did not prejudice their case by not submitting to such an inquisitorial project at a time so premature. He said the right to examine defendants in preliminary to such an inquisitorial project at a time so premature. He said the right to examine defendants in preliminary proceedings had become so much abused of late as to become a scandal; that the idea of, suddenly and without become a scandal; that the idea of, suddenly and without warning, summoning a man to appear before a referee and testify without any preparation, and to give up, instantly, off his books and papers, including even his private correspondence, was a monstrous one, and counsel should always advise their clients to resist it to the uttermost. The right of such examinations was restricted to much narrower limits in England, and such proceedto much narrower limits in England, and such proceed-ings were taken in a proper manner, due time being given to the parties, and the proceedings being conducted with a decorum to which we were fast becoming strangers. Further argument was adjourned until this morning, when counsel for plaintiff will reply.

> THE SHERRY WINE CASE-THE JUDGE'S CHARGE. Yesterday, the Sherry Wine case was concluded. Judge Blatchford charged the Jury, compli menting them for their attention to the case, and adverting to the importance of it. The case involved about \$112,000, but the principle to be decided involved larger amounts. The involces alleged by the Government to be fraudulent are swern to by one of the claimants as stating the full market value of the wine. [The statutes of and 1863, governing this case, were then read and mented upon.] It is admitted that it was the du mented upon.] It is admitted that it was the duty of chimants to invoice their wines at their actual market value at the place of export. The actual market value is the price at which the owner of merchandise values his goods and is willing to receive for them. The Government claims four lines of evidence as to the market value, and asserts that it has shown by each line of evidence that claimants valued their wine in their invoices at about 75 per cent less than their market value. The Court, after asking the jury to bear with him, read nine requests from the Government. their wine in their invoices at about 75 per cent less than their market value. (The Court, after asking the jury to bear with him, read nine requests from the Government to charge on various points, and also 31 requests on the part of claimants to charge on points raised by claimants.) The gross price (\$1 10) per quarter cask, must be found by you to be a price paid in Spain, or you cannot take it into consideration. If there is no market value in Cadiz, we have to come back to the actual cost to claimants, with a fair profit added, to find the proper value to be placed in the invoices. If there was an intent to cende the revenue by claimants, by their mode of doing business, it is just as much an offense under the law as an intent to defraud the revenue, and would render the wine liable to confiscation. The finding, by Custom House officials, on re-appraisement, of either a higher or lower value, does not bind the Government in a suit where fraud is charged in the invoice—that is, if it such re-appraisement the invoice value is declared correct, it will not stop the Government from prosecuting for a condemnation, nor condone the offense of the exporter. The policy of the Government in employing inrect, it will not stop the Government from proscenting for a condemnation, nor condone the offense of the exporter. The policy of the Government in employing informers, and giving them a share of the proceeds of a condemnation, has always been the policy of the Government in relation to the revenue, and it is a just and proper policy, arising out of the necessity of securing the just amount of revenue, and protecting honest exporters from the consequences of the frauds of dishonest enes, and it is a policy not to be invelghed against by counsel for the purpose of exciting your prejudices. You are to pass of the questions in this case, on your oraths, and any your verdict declare whether there has been a violation of the statutes of isso and isso, by claumants in reference to the duties of foreign merchants in involving their exported goods. To find for the Government it is only necessary to find that either of those statutes was violated by claumants; but to find for the claimants you must find that neither of them was violated by claimants. The statute of 1830 makes goods liable to forfeiture which have been involved with intent to defraud the revenue, while the statute of 1850 makes goods liable to forfeiture which have been involved with intent to defraud the revenue, while the statute of 1850 makes goods liable to forfeiture which have been involved with intent to defraud the revenue, while the statute of 1850 may are statuted by the statute of the statute of the foot of the case, synonymous.]
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> The jury then retired, and after being out four hours case, synonymous.]
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> The jury then retired, and after being out four hours
> the Court directed them to bring in a scaled verdict.

THE REBELLION AND THE STATUTE OF LIMITA-TIONS.

In the United States Supreme Court, Peter Hougen, plaintiff in error, agt. J. S. & E. A. Abbott; an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of